REGISTERED No. 'C'—1675.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,100.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Bengal Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

& the but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

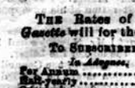
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEE

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1878.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, and on TUESDAY, the 30th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 13th April 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

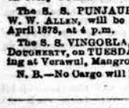
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1878, at 4 p. m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMARAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dodgeson, on TUESDAY, the 16th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bander, and Goa.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£19	£14	Without food.
Suez	36	22	16	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

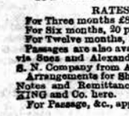
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
CHILDWALL HALL	2,100	300	May	15
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May	29
*ROYAL HALL	2,700	350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At	
*PEKE HALL	2,700	400	fortnightly intervals.	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £20, Home and back.
For Six months, 30 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.
Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

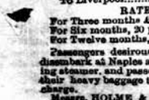
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,389	500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
*PALMYRIA	2,107	424	... „	15
EUROPA	2,277	424		
ITALIA	2,345	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
OLYMPIA	2,277	424		

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £20, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay November 13, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th April
(s) BOKHARA	2932	460	W. D Anderson..	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2663	500	E G. Stead	29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Hazelwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do
— KASHGAR	2821	450	E. J. Baker	27th do
(s) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews..	31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing,
For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

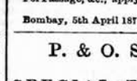
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	16th April.
THIBET	2508	400	J. H Torbock	29th „ Monday.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	13th May
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart.	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton	„ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

FOR SALE,

THE British Composite Ship COUNTY OF BERWICK, Registered Tonnage 996. Built at Glasgow in October 1868 under special survey and classed A 1. 16 years in Lloyd's, and caulked and metalled before leaving Home in May 1877, with all her fittings as she now lies at the Salt Gollah Moorings in the River Hooghly.

This vessel was built regardless of expense of picked timber with metal fastenings throughout. She is exceptionally well found. Has two sets of sails, one nearly new, a complete spare set of patent blocks. All lower masts and heavy yards are of iron.

This vessel was abandoned last Sept mber when ashore on Saugor Beach, and since her arrival in port has been placed in dock and examined by Surveyors, whose reports are open to inspection.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the vessel will be received up to noon of the 13th April by the undersigned, by whom all information will be given.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the vessel and to satisfy themselves on all points before tendering.

SIMPSON & Co.,
No. 6, Strand, Calcutta.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

W. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SICILY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Now Ready.

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

A LETTER ADDRESSED TO

His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

By REDNOR.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at the Book-sellers.

ARECA TOOTH PASTE.

Of surpassing aroma and unequalled in cleansing and preserving properties.

Per pot, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When disolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

GREAT SUCCESS! GREAT SUCCESS!
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
Has pleasure in announcing a
SECOND GRAND CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Il viaggiatore racconto.....
Signor Marrucco.
Romanza ..... "Non torno" ..... Tito Matteo.
Signora Orlandi.
Romanza e Duetto..... "La Favorita" ..... Donizetti.
Signor Colombano and Signor Della Torre.
Aria .....From "Faust" (Jewel Song).....Gounod.
Signora Trebbi.
Solo Pianoforte ..... "La Traviata" ..... Aschor.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duetto .....From "Lucia di Lammermoor" Donizetti.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Colombano.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Aria .....From "La Favorita" ..... Donizetti.
Signora Orlandi.
Cauzone Napolitana ..... Mercadante.
Signor Della Torre.
Duetto.....From "Il barbiere di Siviglia"...Rossini.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.
Cauzone .....From "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi.
Signor Colombano.
Duet for Pianoforte and Harmonium.. "Faust"...A. Plumpton.
Madame Carlotta Tasca and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Quartetto.....From "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi.
(By desire.)
Signora Trebbi, Signora Orlandi, Signor Colombana and Signor Marrucco.

Conductor.—Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
Business Manager.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats..... 3
Unreserved..... 2
Back Seats..... 1

Doors open at 8-30 to commence at 9 precisely. Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—The S.S. PALM, Captain Murray, from LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED, and CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, the lower part of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to E. W. FLOWER.
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a newly built BUNGALOW at Tardeo. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW near the Byculla Club, vacat d by W. Morris, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a BUNGALOW on Sellaes Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of J. C. D'Aguiar, Esq. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW at Byculla, opposite the Scottish Schools. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of G. Manson, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 341 or 1877.

NURROTUMDASS VENERSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, in Bombay aforesaid.....Plaintiff.

vs.

DADOO MEEYA bin SHAIK ADAM TOWERKER, of Bombay, Mahomedan. residing at No. 1, Tembker Street ; MAR AMBEEBEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Tembker Street ; FATMABEEBEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Tembker Street ; and MAHOMED JEEWA GHANCHEE, of Bombay, Mahomedan, husband of the said Hafeezabai, and residing with her as last aforesaid.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 2nd day of August 1877, it was ordered, among other things, that the Defendants, Hafe zabeebee and Mahomed Jeewa Ghanchee, should pay to the Plaintiff, on or before the 2nd day of January 1878, the sum of Rupees 2,500, for debt and interest thereon, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, from the 15th day of July 1875 until payment, less the sum of Rupees 75, and that all the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the cost of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgement from the date thereof until payment, and in default of such payment the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premis s in the said Decree mentioned,—that is to say, all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage and premises thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, in New Town, on the east side of Tembker Street, in the Khoodaiwaree sub-district, assessed under No, 1, and for land revenue under No. 1,2/9, containing by admeasurement 1,095 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Tembker Street, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to a mosque, and on the south by property of Mahomed Hoosein Pateli. And whereas default has been made in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on MONDAY, the 13th day of May 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, all the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and of the said Defendants, Hafeezabeebee and Mahomed Jeewa Ghanchee, in the said lands and premises.

Information is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendants, Hafeezabeebee and Mahomed Jeewa Ghanchee, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants, Hafeezabeebee and Mahomed Jeewa Ghanchee, have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned plaintiff has permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid fourthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 9th day of April 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. NANU and HORMASJEE,
Attornies for Plaintiff.

HOUSES TO LET AT MATHERAN.

THE CRAIGH BURN, with Four Bed Rooms, nicely furnished, thoroughly put in order, and has a charming position and next to the well-known Elphinstone Lodge. Rent Rs. 600. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE RED-HOUSE, next door to the Red Land, now thoroughly put in order. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE HILL HOUSE, commanding one of the most excellent position, now thoroughly put in order and additional furniture sent. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

The Hermitage	Rs.	1000
„ Rose Cottage		500
„ Terrace Cottage		500
„ Canna Cottage		600
„ Forrest Lodge		650
„ Ewart Lodge		600
„ Keepsake		250
„ Coxson's Lodge		600
„ Maria Cottage		800
„ Wilderness		600
The Bella Vista, which was lately destroyed by Fire, is now under re-building and will be ready before the 1st May. Rent Rs. 800.		
The Arnould Lodge	Rs.	600
„ Wadia Lodge		500
„ Bundside		300

The undersigned has got a complete List of Houses to let on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, Tardeo, Byculla, Mazagon, Middle Colaba, Grant Road, Chowpatty and Sewree. Also Houses for Offices and Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and all other parts in Fort, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
No. 32, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS :
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste, and Madras Sauce :

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks :
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS,
DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :
STATIONERY :
Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponges Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes ; Pomades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's' Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

SCARVES, TIES GLOVES, ETC.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

BEG to announce the arrival of a Large Shipment of the above.

The best Qualities, latest Designs, and Colours.

WINSORS.

	Rs.	a.
To tie Knot, Bow, or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spots	2	8
Fancy Checks	2	8
Rich Plain Colours or Fancy Stripes	3	8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	5	0
Sterling Silver Scarf Rings	5	0

SMALL MADE KNOTS,

"The Don," New Fancy Stripes, Plain Colors, Blue and Black and White Spots	2	12
Black, Blue and Lavender		

MODERATE KNOTS

Duke of Edinborough, New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped or Plain Coloured Silk	3	0
Blue, Lavender, Slate and Black		

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.

The "Leopold," Washing, Bird's Eyes, Rich Fancy Spots	2	8
Plain Colours and Black	3	8
The Leopold, Washing, Twilled Silk, White and Coloured Spots	3	0

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

New Fancy Checks	4	0
Fancy Stripes or Spots, Rich Figured Satin		
Washing Pin Scarf, Plain and Fancy Linen	1	12
White Marsala	1	8
Gold and Silver Pins, a variety of Patterns, Horse Shoe, &c	6 to 30	8 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colours, or Fancy Stripes	2	0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	1	8
White Dress Bows	1	0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Black Corded Silk	Re. 1. 1-4 and	1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black		2 0
White Dress Ties	from 8 annas	
The Club House, Black and Fancy		2 12

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2	8
„ Silk for Dress	4	8
Cantab, very strong	3	8
United Service, Strong Leather	3	8

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8, 16	0
Ladies	8-8 to 12	8
Sun Umbrellas	5	8
Ladies' Sunshades	5	8

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange, Ground Ash, selected Rattans, a large assortment	1 8 to 2 0	

LUND'S JEWELLERY.

Gold on Ivory, will last for years, Collar Stud	1	12
Front Do.	3	8
Solitaires	5	8
Links	10	8

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

	Nett.	
White, Black and Colored, 2 Buttons	3	0
Dogskin	3	0
Doe Gauntlets	3	0
Dogskin Gauntlets	3	0

GENTS' KID GLOVES.

	Nett.	
White, Black and Colored	3	4
Dogskin, Sewn, Fancy Colours	2	4
Tan Deer for Driving	3	8
White Doe Mittens	3	8
Real White Buckskin	6	8

COLLARS MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Badham's West End	6	8	Badham's First Lord	6	8	Badham's Shakespear, with neat coloured Tie	7	0
Badham's Dux	6	8	Badham's Clerical	6	8	Badham's Bijou, with neat suited for Mofussil wear per doz.	5	8
Badham's Pall Mall	6	8	Badham's Grosvenor, stand up	6	0	Badham's Boys' Sailor	5	0
Badham's Shakespear	6	8	Military Stand up	6	8	Badham's B ys' Dux	5	0
Badham's London Society	6	8						

(per doz.)

A Discount of Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate used being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS.
Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames. Sets of Saltcellars—2, 4 and 6 in case.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep."
"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.

Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.

Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and in expensive presents.

1st April, 1878. RAMPART ROW.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH APRIL 1878.

The political advices received to-day are still indecisive in tone and they are variously interpreted in different quarters, but the general opinion appears to be that there is more in them in favour of war than peace.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams from London show very little change of any kind. Consols were unaltered at 94¼, while French Rentes had advanced ¼, but Enfaced Rupee Paper, Wheat to arrive, and the London General Produce Markets were all unchanged, and in Seeds the only movement was an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive.

At the London Skins and Hides auction 1,432,000 were offered. For Goat Skins there was a fair demand, common sorts being easier. Sheep skins were slow of sale and prices a shade lower.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was reported quieter, but Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered, yesterday's quotation for Fair Oomra proving to be a mistake. To arrive, private messages report a fair enquiry at previous prices, which is confirmed by Reuter quoting Good Oomra with the F. G. F. clause March-April shipment via Canal at 5s. 5/16d. per lb.

Yesterday's telegram from New York still quotes Ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ cents., but July shipment has advanced from 11 to 11 1-16 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Two days' Receipts.....	12,000	6,000	11,000
Three ,, ,, ...	18,000	9,000	17,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,938,000	3,746,000	3,841,000.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London at 54½d. per oz., an advance of ¼d., and private advices confirm the improvement. Owing to this STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been a trifle firmer, not in Bank Bills, which are still maintained at previous rates, but in private paper, which is only negotiable at yesterday's top rates. In all probability we shall see no change of importance now until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts is known, but with the existing scale of export business there is certainly nothing in favour of higher rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-10.	

On Calcutta we have not heard of any change, demand drafts being still quoted at ¼ per cent. premium, and 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, and, if anything, a shade easier. Fours we quote at Rs. 93½; Four-and-a-half at Rs. 93¾; Fives-and-half Rs. 102¼.

The SHARE MARKET is steady but not active. In Bank of Bombays we note a further advance of ¼ per cent and in National Bank of Re. 1 per share. Colaba Land Company's shares have risen Rs. 65, while Port Cannings are Rs. 5 lower. In Press Companies the only movements are an advance of Rs. 150 in Apollo and Rs. 5 in Berars. Spinning and Weaving Companies are a shade firmer, our quotations giving an advance of Rs. 50 in Bhownuggur Mills and Alexandra, Rs. 15 in Colaba, Dhurrumsey and Nursey, and Rs. 10 in Flemings,

COTTON has been very strong again to-day, and prices must be quoted quite Rs. 2 per candy higher. Even at the advance sellers seem disinclined to do business, owing to the adverse advices from the up-country markets, where supplies are small and prices, as a general rule, Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy above Bombay. The accounts are the worst from the Dholera districts, where the arrivals continue on the most insignificant scale, and it is very evident now that we have already seen the largest arrivals of Cotton here for the season. We quote to-day for Oomras all this month's delivery :—

Good	Rs. 193	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F.	,, 185	,,	,,
G. F.	,, 180	,,	,,
F. F.	,, 170	,,	,,
Fair	,, 161	,,	,,

SEEDS are quieter to-day. Linseed is quoted nominally at Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14, but there are resales offering at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 7-12 for ready Guzerat.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered. For ready shipment by steamer to Liverpool 20s. remains the quotation and forward 25s. is named without leading to business. For the Adriatic ports 35s. payable here is named, but no engagements are making. By sail for Liverpool 25s. may be quoted for any quantity although consignees are asking 27s. 6d. per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no appreciable change. The demand continues slow at previous prices and there seems no hope of any immediate improvement.

In COALS we have not heard of any fresh business. There are no sellers to arrive at current rates and there is still a fair speculative demand,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	990
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	6882
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	107
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	264

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	3,000	1,100	125 do	985
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	15 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	690
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	800
Berar Company (new)..	155	500	all	45 p.s.	440
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	159
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	425
Dholera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	320
East India Press Co..	382	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40 do	215
Imperial Press Co....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Gin- ning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	365
Prince of W. Press ..	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co.....	400	350	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	475

*Per Share for the 11-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	820
Frare Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	106
Mazagon Land	1,759	2,000	1,000	30 p. s.	990
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	760
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	900
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,800
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,150
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	945
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	235
Brosch Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s.	80
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	730
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	970 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	575
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	705
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	30 p.s.	1,185
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	860
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,160
K. Muconjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	805
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	650
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,115 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.....	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvia S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	310
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,230
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,105
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	820
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	325
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	705
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	950
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	880
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	950
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	..	250	125 p.s. 850
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅝	3·0 5 p. c.	274
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13	0·14 6 do.	26
Ditto	..	£25	6	5·7 3 do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21	13·1 do.	32
G. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Sharer.	..	£18	19	0·19 do.	245

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s.	1,770
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co....	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company	1,150	500	100	7½ p. ct	6)
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.....	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct	595
Ingas Patent Slip Co...	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	30

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 8th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·801
Temperature of the Air.....	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75·3
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·663
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)....	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	7 7·2
General Direction of wind .....N, NE., NNE, N, NW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	386

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ORIANA, 997 tons, Captain W. Guthrie, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 989 tons, Captain N. Nicol, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. LIDDESDALE, 1,130 tons, Captain W. Davis, will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. CONSETT, 1,104 tons, Captain C. P. Clarke sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 69 deck passengers.

THE S. S. ARAGO, 1,061 tons, Captain L. Jones, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr. Kennard, and Mr. Burrett as passengers.

THE S. S. BEN VOIRLICH, 984 tons, Captain T. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, 27th March, with a general cargo and 22 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Bussorah, 27th March, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE Indian Government Service Dalhousie, 1,066 tons, Captain E. Elton, which sailed on the 8th instant for Karachee, carried the following passengers :—Mr. Band, Mr. Holland, Condr. Brainby, 382 men, 86 women, and 99 children.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Goa (s)	Smith.....	Bussorah, Mar 27.
9	Palm (s)	Murran.....	Liverpool, Mar 7.
	Ben Voirlich (s).....	Evans.....	Bussorah, Mar 27.
	Inveravon	Cromwell	Mauritius, Feb 24.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Akola (s)	Hay	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Nor Westie.....	McVenne	Elephant Point.
	Border Maid	Collicott	Leith.
	Border Chieftain (s).	Nicol	Calcutta.
	Consett (s)	Clarke	Zanzibar.
	Arago (s)	Jones	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Liddesdale, Davis, to Genoa, &c.
Ship Oriana, Guthrie, to Calcutta.

The Steamer Busheer, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered for oading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—3 casks hardware, Esmail Abdool Rajman.
India s—25 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Glamorgan s—5 crates earthenware, Rogers and Co; 700 bundles sheet iron, Audoolaby Sumsoodin ; 2,6 kegs iron nails, Abdoolaby Goolamhoosein.
Winstone s—400 bundles and 630 bars iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Olympia s—4 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Cervin s—25 cases yellow metal sheets, Punnett and Co ; 125 casks Bass' beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Streathleven s—6 cases glassware and 3 cases hardware, Hasam Ahmed ; 135 casks Bass' beer, Bomanjee Manuckjee Puntakey.
Emblehope s—7 cases drugs, 3 casks glassware and 2 cases medicine of other sorts, B S Madon and Co ; 102 cases matches, Volkart Brothers ; 12 cases still hock and 1 case caustic liquor, D D Shah ; 12 casks glassware, Tyebally Sumsoodin.
Nizam s—50 cases yellow metal sheets, R L Southern and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savernake—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 69 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyal ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 42 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 56 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Muttonsee.
Merioneth—75 bales cotton, Ramchunder Ramgopall.
T Mcmillan—200 bales cotton, J Ajudhia Bombay and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Rustomjee and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Arago s—750 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Neille Martin s—8 bales hides, Allarukhia Nuthoo ; 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 345 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Strathleven s—3½ cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 250 cwts myrabollams, H Vurria H Currim ; 125 cwts coir yarn, Kessowdass Sewdass ; 50 bales rags, Goculdass Ludha ; 82 bales cotton waste, Thackersee Jewraj ; 33 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass ; 40 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 11 bales cotton waste, Jadhoy Bhagobhoy ; 2463 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha ; 128 bales cotton, Heerjee Megjee and Co ; India s—27 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 360 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 135 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha ; 400 cwts myrabollams, Allimahamed Hassum.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—30 cases tea, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 75 cwts deer horns and 3 cwts B horns, Adomjee Pragjee ; 84 cwts ginger, Morarjee Natha ; 18 cwts sandalwood, 3 bales orchulla wood, 2 cwts F feathers 2 cwts samoodurin and 1½ cwts M of P shells, Allymahamed Hassum.
Bokhara s—20 bales silk and 70 bales cocoons, W Nicol and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Jane Avery—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Exporter—2,221½ cwts linseed, and 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alabama s—400 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.
Eclipse s—1,8.0 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Norris—300 cwts linseed and 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co
W H Conner—350 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee and Co.
Glamorgan s—1½ cwts cotton seed, Geo, Lockart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Red Star s—150 cwts coffee, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Sumatra s—837½ cwts gingelly seed and 1,962½ cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollux s—250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Reiffenschein and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—73 cwts sharkfins, Allana Munjee ; 12 bales twist Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 116 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 65 cases sharkfins and 1 case fishmaws, Hajee Esse ; 17½ chests opium, S N Talatee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—M Nusserwanjee.
1221 Albasia (s), Bradley—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1292 India (s), Read—W and A Graham and Co.
1188 Neille Martin (s), Rae—Knoop & Co.
1088 Strathleven (s), Carson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1383 Meriboeth, Perrin—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1417 Queen Bee, Cumpty—E Bates & Co.
1284 Savernack, Prichard—Owen & Okell.
1788 T MacLellan, Gibbs—W and A Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1775 Bokhara (s), Anderson—Mails, 22nd April.
1242 Cervia (s), Taylor—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

916 Kate (s), Simpson—Ralli Brothers.
1039 Red Star (s), Rosebery—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Anderson—Mails, 16th April.

FOR HAVRE.

1155 Norris, Barstow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1848 Nueva Providencia Ameeotar ine—Finlay, Muir & Co
1496 W. H. Conner, Pendleton—W Nicol & Co.

FOR HULL.

1166 Alabama (s), Humphries—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1041 Eclipse (s), Halman—Finlay, Scott Co.

FOR ANTWERP VIA CANAL.

1511 Glamorgan (s), Buck—N Manuckjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

288 Isabell, Williams.

FOR SHARPNESS.

1222 Ardenleuths, Duncan—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1370 Exporter, Brooks—Farnham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

781 Adria (s), Stewart—P and O Co.
1746 Lombardy (s), Orman—Mails, 16th April.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1282 Altcar, Harvey—The Captain.

FOR TRIESTE &c.

1545 Pollux (s), Ragsains, A H Lloyd's Co.

FOR IBREMERHAVEN.

1422 Jane Avery, Dodds.—Volkart Brothers.

FOR RUSSIA.

1993 Shadwan (s), Kennedy—The Persian & Co.

FOR REVEL.

119 Winthorpe (s), Baker—Gaddum and Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

260 Africa, Nacoda—Tharia Tofum.
1104 Consett, Clarke—Sir C Forbes & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1218 Algitha (s), Barwise—Killick, Nixon and Co.
1711 Cape Verde, Mullin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
997 Oriana, Guthrie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1363 Saint Mildred, Murray—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1084 Sicily (s), Green—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1070 Mary P Kitchen, Kitchen—Sir C Forbes & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1413 Aros Bay (s), Willis—The Captain.
1588 Alexander Yeate, Dunham.
568 Asterion, Ranson.
1440 Athens (s), Corkery—James Mackintosh & Co.
1072 Anatholian (s), Green.
1495 Bramblety, Gibby—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1632 Baran Colunsay, Seale—The Captain.
130 Border Maid, Collicott.
1599 Cannanore, Miller—. Nicol & Co.
1430 Cora (s), Coombe—The Captain.
1033 Glendale, Hatfield.
1362 Citadel, Mace.
963 Duke of Athole, Elliot—G Wyllie & Co.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans.
1414 Frank Pendleton, Nichols.
728 Frankfurt Hall, Kirkbride—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1540 Hospodar, Kelley—P. & O. S. N. Co.
1307 Hannibal—Fliman.
1117 Helen Scott, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
448 Hesperia, Bellett—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
296 Hawthorn, Mead—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
942 Jenny Otto (s), Remsen.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Finlay, Muir Co.
1434 Knight of the Garter, Hamond.
1076 Lumley Castle (s), Brown.
1494 Loochoo, Carlett.
495 Loochoo, Scarlett.
1347 Maraval, Ramsay—W and A Graham and Co.
1830 Nankin (s), Bracher—Sir C Forbes & Co.
981 Marina (s), Ramsay.
1287 Ne-rchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1299 Nerissa (s), Williams—Remington & Co.
545 Nor Wester, McVenue—Frampjee, Sands & Co.
1270 Narcissus, McIntosh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1200 Orthes, Macfarlane—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1310 St Cuyth (s), McNabb—Sir C Forbes & Co.
972 P rsia, Jones—The Captain.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague.
925 Professor Mahon, Lampe.
328 Rose, Darlan.
1296 St. Cuyth (s), McNabb—Sir C. Forbes and Co.
1253 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1757 Shakespear, McGregor.
651 Seafield, Webster.
1262 Storo King, Reed.
799 Southern Queen, Richard.
1022 Streonshahh (s), Letbe.
658 Scottish Chief, Claspee.
1440 Saratoga, Kendall.
496 Tamora, Stocomb—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
639 Twilight, Dungy—Edward, Beyts & Co.
498 Valkyrien, Clapperth.
1246 Winona, Bray—The Captain.
1402 Zutiks, Riddell.
709 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
1574 Daphne (s), Tyndy.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s), Cape,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 8.

Pfolliott, Surg Major, on leave, from Sialkote.
Renny, Col, R H A, on duty, from Poona.
Chase, Sub Lieut, 15th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Batty, Surg, on leave, from Rajkot.
Lloyd, Lieut, 4th D Cavalry, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Bond, Col, R A, from leave, from Matheran.
Wardrop, Lieut Col, Asst Adjt Gl of the Army, on duty, from Poona.
McCausland, Lieut Col, R A, on leave, from Trichinopoly.
Porter, Sub Lieut, 1st Madras N I, on leave, from Secundrabad.

APRIL 9.

Blackley, Major, R A, on duty, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 9.

Keaye, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee,
Dowker, Col, 3rd Cavalry H C, to join, to Aurungabad.
Loyd, Lieut, 4th P Cavalry, on duty, to Dera Ismail Khan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 6.)

Sir T D Forsyth, K C S I, C B, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st January last.

Mr C U Aitchison, C S I, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Mr S C Bayley, C S I, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Extraordinary leave for four months is granted to the Venerable J Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta.

During the absence from Calcutta of the Governor General in Council, Captain A A W Crookshank, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, will remain in charge of that portion of the office of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, Captain A C W Crookshank, will have charge of the Office of the Foreign Department which is left at the Presidency.

Mr H M Palmer is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service : Lieut-Colonel W C Mitchel, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £292, annuity £204-11.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major : Captains W R Bunbury, A D Campbell, and J W A Mitchell.

The under-mentioned officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet : Lieut-Colonel M Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, 3rd April 1878.

Major A A A Kinch, 60th Foot, to be a Deputy Assistant Qrmr General, vice Major F W Bolleau, transferred to another appointment.

Supernumerary Surgeons-Major A O'Neil, J G French, and Richard Thomas Lyons, are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies.

The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe :—

Surgeon-Major J J Durant, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent of Behar, private affairs, for fourteen months.

Capt A J D Haws, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for one year.

Capt W I Box, General List, Infantry, private affairs, for six months and 5 days.

Sub-Conductor D Fraser, Army Commissariat Department, medical certificate, for one year.

Lieut-Col C S Lace, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months in India on medical certificate.

G G O No 249 of 1873 is cancelled, and the services of Lieut H D P Okeden, 60th Foot, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of Bengal, dated the 28th February 1873, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander G T Robinson, late Indian Navy, Superintendent of Marine, Calcutta, is granted furlough to Europe, on private affairs for six months.

Consequent upon the following acting appointments are made :—Lieut W L Searle, Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, to act as Superintendent of Marine, Calcutta. Lieut G G Carey, Marine Engineer, Bombay Dockyard, to act as Superintendent of Marine, Bombay. Lieut G B Hewlett, Dockmaster, Bombay, to act as Marine Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard. Lieut J Brebner, Shipping Master, Bombay, to act as Dockmaster, Bombay Dockyard.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return of Major A F Filgate, R E, from furlough, Mr Lionel L Conway-Gordon, R E, reverts to his substantive rank of Examiner, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Captain W A J Wallace, R E, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, during the absence of Colonel F S Taylor, R E, on furlough, or until further orders.

During the absence of the Governor General in Council from the Presidency, the officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department will have charge of that portion of the Office of the Government of India in the Public Works Department which is left at the Presidency.

Mr J Collet, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary on, Engineer-in-Chief, Western Rajputana State Railway, is permanently promoted to that grade.

Major C H Luard, R E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant M Lawkin, R E, Overseer, 1st Grade, Central System of State Railways, is transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Major W B Holmes, R E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary rank), Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Mr J W A McNair, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, N-W Provinces, is transferred to the Railway Works Branch.

Mr W E Palmer, Assistant Examiner, Rajputana State Railway, is transferred to the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred from British Burmah, Railway Branch, to the Central System of State Railways :—Mr W H P Sherman and Mr H T Gwyther.

The undermentioned Officers are re-transferred to the Central Provinces, Railway Branch :—Mr W K Stent, Mr B P Milsom, Mr J E N Roydell.

The Officiating Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, is pleased to grant three months' privilege leave of absence to Mr T W Miles, Executive Engineer, Jeypore.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878,

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 10th, 7h. 46'1m. P.M.
Full Moon ..... 17th, 10h. 48'6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
April.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 10	.....	5 49	6 14	3 4 m 1 5 a	0 49 m 10 58 a
Th. 11	.....	5 48	6 15	4 20 m 6 15 a	7 m .....
Fri. 12	.....	5 47	6 15	5 10 m 7 35 a	0 35 m 0 44 m
Sat. 13	.....	5 46	6 15	8 4 m 8 37 a	2 3 m 2 8 a
Sun. 14	Palm Sunday.	5 46	6 15	9 0 m 9 21 a	3 8 a 3 8 a
Mon. 15	.....	5 45	6 15	9 50 m 10 2 a	3 42 m 4 7 m
Tues. 16	.....	5 44	6 15	10 40 m 10 58 a	4 20 m 4 41 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charge strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

McCANN—April 8th, at Colaba, the wife of W. H. McCann, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—April 2nd, at Schore, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. E Allen, F.R.C.S., of a son.
FINLAYSON—April 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Francis Finlayson, of a son.
GROVES—March 26th, at Roy Bareilly, the wife of Mr. J. Groves, D.P.W., of a son.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CONVICTION OF THE RAJA OF POOREE AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

CUTTACK, APRIL 8.

The Raja of Pooree and four of his servants have been sentenced to transportation for life, and the remaining five have been acquitted. The convicts left the Court house quietly. There was no excitement.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DEBATE ON THE CALLING OUT THE RESERVES.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

In both Houses of Parliament last night, an address of thanks to the Crown for calling out the Reserve Forces was moved; that in the Lords by Lord Beaconsfield, and in the Commons by Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Beaconsfield, in moving the Address, made a long speech, during which he said that England's Eastern policy was based on the Treaties of 1856 and 1871. He powerfully criticised the Treaty of Peace lately concluded between Russia and Turkey at San Stefano, which, he said, was negotiated secretly, and every article of which deviated from the Treaties of 1856 and 1871, and subordinated the whole of European and Asiatic Turkey to Russia, and thereby imperilled the British Empire, since England's road to India might be closed by Russia marching an army into Egypt by way of Syria. His Lordship then said that, as all the European Powers were armed, it was essential that England should not be unarmed. He still believed that a Congress would be the best remedy in settlement of the question, but the hopes he had entertained of its meeting had been disappointed. As a measure of precaution it had been resolved by the Government that the Reserves should furnish a force of 70,000 men, but, he added, that if England engages in a great war, her forces would have to be largely increased and immense resolution would have to be exerted. The liberty of Europe was, he said, imperilled, and, moreover, the British Empire must be maintained.

Lord Granville said he would leave the Government to act on its own responsibility in the matter.

Lord Derby spoke in deprecation of war with Russia, and said that an alliance with Austria was doubtful, and that an alliance with any other Power was not possible.

The House of Lords eventually agreed to the Address without a division.

After a ong debate in the Commons on the Address, an adjournment was approved until Tuesday.

[The above telegram was issued by us at noon yesterday. During the night, the following further report of the debate reached us :—]

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Lord Derby in his speech said that the calling out of the Reserve Forces was not the sole reason of his resignation as Foreign Minister, but that there were other reasons which could not be divulged until the proposals of Government were fully made known.

Lord Salisbury said the position taken up by the Government was not warlike, but simply one of precaution.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in moving the Address in the Commons, while substantially repeating the statements made by Lord Beaconsfield in the Lords, explained the position of the Government with great moderation.

Mr. Gladstone considered the speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote was reassuring, but he attacked the Circular Despatch issued by Lord Salisbury to the Powers.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy refuted Mr. Gladstone's arguments, denied that England was isolated, and asked the House to wait and see.

The Liberal leader has not proposed any amendment to the Address.

THE VICEROY'S SECRETARY.

Colonel Colley, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, has embarked at Brindisi for India.

THE ARREARS OF ORDNANCE MAJORS.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge was examined on the 5th instant, by the Committee appointed to enquire into the arrears of Ordnance Majors. His Royal Highness supported the claims of the officers. The Committee have now finished taking all the evidence, and will consider their report on the subject after Easter.

GERMANY MEDIATING.

BERLIN, APRIL 8.

Germany is mediating between Russia and England, in order to effect an amicable arrangement.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 8.

The Hall Line Steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday from Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Tuscany arrived here yesterday from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

The heavy Mails of the 11th ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. steamer Surat.

LONDON, APRIL 8, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet.
Fair Dhollera 4¼
The Manchester Market has been quieter.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-8¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81½
4½ per cent. do. 81½
5½ per cent. do. 90½
3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 109
Bar Silver 54½
Arrivals—Buteshire, Ganges, Branksome Hall.
Departure—Schilizzi.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, APRIL 9, 7-33 A.M.

Mail Steamer Siam from Australia arrived.

MADRAS, APRIL 9, 17.5 P.M.

H. M. Tenasserim, in tow with the Czarewitch, sailed for Rangoon.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns cash	Rs. 11-10.	,,

A DARING robbery was committed on the night of the 1st instant upon the mail train from Jollarpett. It was plundered between Coopum and Camasamudrum: owing to a heavy gradient, the train approached Camasamudrum very slowly, when some daring robbers, taking advantage of this, scaled the sides of a wagon, and threw out 21 bags; only one was recovered, but two of the robbers were caught.

WE see it stated that Mr Griffiths, the London Secretary of Reuter's Telegram Company, had arrived at Singapore from Australia on a tour of inspection, and was to leave for Calcutta. Mr. Griffiths has been engaged in news service for the last 27 years, and his present visit to the various ports will result, doubtless, in a still greater facility being afforded to the telegraphic service which he represents.

THE Bishop of Calcutta delivered a lecture at a Literary Club at Bhowanipore the other evening, in course of which his Lordship made some remarks justifying the Vernacular Press Act. These remarks called forth a strong protest from Baboo Ashutosh Bishwas and the Rev. Dr. K. M. Bannerjea. Mr. Justice Jackson, who presided on the occasion, expressed his strong disapprobation of the turn the discussion had taken. He said that he would not have presided if he had known that a literary lecture would be converted into a pretext for a political demonstration.

THE Indus Valley line, says the *Beacon*, is now almost completed so far as the rails being laid make it so; the only breaks now are the Sutlej bridge (a temporary bridge is in use at present) and a few miles between Larkana and Mudajee. The main drawback is a want of rolling stock, this provided, and the line ballasted, which it is not to some extent, there would be no obstacle to the line being opened for traffic at once, which we were led to believe would take place on the 1st instant, but the Director of the Western System of State Railways, Colonel Piele, who has just returned from furlough and is now inspecting the line with Mr. Rayne, the Chief Engineer, and Colonel Medley, the Inspecting Officer, has resolved not to open the line to the public till the bridge over the Sutlej is complete; in the meantime free passes, the backs of which inform the holder that in the event of his breaking his neck he need not take the trouble to claim compensation, are liberally issued.

PARTICULARS of the fatal accident to the assistant station master of Jollarpett, Mr. T. L. Oliver, are reported by a correspondent to the *Madras Athenæum*. "It appears," he says, "that on the night of the 30th ultimo, he was on duty about four in the morning. Seeing that the shunting was not carried on very satisfactorily, he got on the engine to speak to the driver, and get the work done sharper; after speaking to him he was about to jump off, when the driver told him to wait awhile and he would stop for him; but not wishing to wait till then, he sprang off, and in doing so his foot caught in his trousers, and threw him forward with such force against a post, that he fell off the platform on to the brake-van foot board, clinging on for a few seconds and crying out "hold on, hold on." The driver immediately reversed, and put on his brake, but it was no easy thing to stop at once, especially with a load of 30 wagons on, and when he did so it was too late. Mr. Oliver, I believe, in trying to get a better hold of the foot-board, lost the one he had, and immediately the front wheel passed over him, severing the middle portion of his body. He uttered a cry of pain, but his torture was put an end to by the second wheel of the brake-van passing over him, and scattering his limbs, etc., here and there. His death is deeply regretted; he was well known to many as a civil and amiable person, and his loss is deeply felt. He has left behind a widow and one child."

ON Wednesday last, several of the leading native merchants of Kurrachee assembled together to present an address to Mr. W. Thorburn, of Messrs. Fleming and Co., on his approaching departure from Sind. Mr. Ardaseer Goostadji who presided on the occasion said, that it afforded him great pleasure to be made the medium of presenting this address on behalf of the native merchants. Mr. Thorburn in the course of his reply said, that he had a few words to say to the merchants, which he had no doubt they would take with the same good-will as they were given. He reminded them that the trade of the port would be considerably increased if they only imported clean and unadulterated merchandise, and he advised them to correspond with their up-country firms in order to meet this great and much desired aim. In regard to the revised Municipal taxation and the proposed system of collection and refunds, Mr. Thorburn said that he considered them obnoxious, and entirely disapproved of the method in which refunds were given, and he said he considered the merchants were justified in protesting against these measures. After Mr. Thorburn had finished speaking several of the merchants present placed before him a fine collection of presents of Cutch silver-work of various patterns, and requested his acceptance of them as a small memento of their friendship.

WE regret to learn, says the *Madras Athenæum*, of the death of Surgeon-Major Gray, at Kamptee, under very painful circumstances. It would appear that Dr. Gray attempted to commit suicide on the 16th ult. with a loaded revolver, but the discharge did not immediately prove fatal, as he rallied on for a few days and died from hemorrhage on the brain on the 26th. An inquest was held on the following day, when a verdict of temporary insanity was returned by the jury. The remains of the deceased were interred with full military honours.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says that Lord Salisbury did not agree to the Bishop of Calcutta going home in July to the Pan-Anglican Synod; that august body will, therefore, have to deliberate without his Lordship's assistance.

THE *Statesman* hears that meetings are being held by the leading members of the Mahomedan community of Calcutta to adopt measures for sending further help to Turkey.

THE *Pioneer*—Mr. Elliott in Mysore and Sir Michael Kennedy in Madras have now sent in their estimates for famine expenditure from the beginning of the present month till the famine ends on the understanding that is, on a seasonable rainfall in June. For Madras we have only the bare figures—50 lakhs of rupees; for the Mysore province our information is somewhat fuller; though broadly speaking, famine aspects are much the same in the province and the presidency. The condition of Mysore, then, is far better now than it was twelve months ago. The population has been sadly reduced; whilst the crop instead of being two annas may be reckoned at 3, 4 or 6; indeed the Famine Commissioner positively states that there is now food enough and to spare, whilst looking back to last year he writes,—the wonder is not that the famine was so severe, but that any survived. We may infer therefore that till the rain falls the distress in Mysore will not be acute; and that thenceforward it will gradually disappear. Till the time the cost of relief works will be about Rs. 5,16,000 the cost of relief camps, Rs. 60,000; of village relief Rs. 2,80,000; of famine establishment, Rs. 1,80,000; or Rs. 10,36,000 in all. For each month till the rain falls we must expect a large increase in the numbers on relief; and this the Famine Commissioner has taken into his calculations. They have been very laborious; especially those showing the amount of food in the different districts and taluks. Nothing of the kind had ever been attempted before; not even last year, when accurate information might have prevented much of the fearful mortality.

THE *Madras Times*—The Government have done a graceful and proper thing in Cuddapah. Mr. Price, the late acting Collector, submitted for the consideration of Government the question of placing, at the cost of the State, a stone, with a suitable inscription, over the grave of Mr. Cotton, of the Bengal Department Public Works, who lost his life in that district last year in consequence of small-pox, contracted when going about amongst the paupers at Royachoti who were afflicted with this disease, and doing what he could to assist the sick. Mr. Cotton left his family, utterly unprovided for. Mr. Price had since learned that he died considerably in debt. The Governor in Council has sanctioned the placing of a stone with a suitable inscription over the grave of Mr. Cotton. The cost, which is not to exceed Rs. 100, will be debited to Famine Relief.

THE *Statesman*—The perpetual changes of appointment in the District Executive of the North-West Provinces must be as harmful to the interests of administered thereby, as they are costly to the exchequer; while they are the occasion of heavy loss and embarrassment to the men themselves with whom the game is played. The changes are simply incessant. But yesterday Mr. Webster was made Commissioner of Agra, after we know not how many preliminary moves Hardly was his appointment *gazetted*, when he was transferred to Jhansi, while he is now, we are told, to be re-transferred back to Agra. A month or two ago, Mr. Irwin was transferred from Braitch to Jhansi, and he also is now sent back to the place from whence he came. Major Montmorency meanwhile is ordered to Fyzabad, *vice* Colonel Perkins, who is a victim, we are told, to "the ungovernable temper of Mr. Jenkinson." It is impossible to watch these perpetual changes without seeing to how lamentable an extent public welfare is subordinated in India to the personal interests, and what are deemed the convenanted rights, of the bureaucracy that governs the country. The system cannot last, as now administered. The Secretariats of the country, in vigorous hands, might do much to mitigate the evils of the system, but under a weak Secretariat they become simply unendurable. When Mr. Drummond left Agra the natural and just arrangement was to make Mr. Keene—who had already acted for him in the appointment—his successor. But then Mr. Keene is under displeasure, for no better reason that we have been able to discover than that "he writes for the newspapers." And so to avoid giving Mr. Keene the position to which his length of service and his abilities entitle him, a dozen choppings and changes of appointments are made over half the North-West, before matters settle down to the satisfaction of every one. Mr. Keene never writes for *this* journal, and has had no more to do with this paragraph than Sir George Couper himself. We certainly believe Mr. Keene to have been wronged by the N.-W. Government, but his name occurs to us in association with these incessant and disgraceful changes by accident only.

If the following account be true of the way prisoners are treated in the Jail at Madras, it speaks ill for the inspection that is supposed to be exercised over such establishments. The letter is published in a Madras paper:—

"I can assure you, Sir, that the "Block warders" and "Maistries" (as they are termed) placed in authority over the native prisoners in this town, are men themselves convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. One man in particular, a fellow named Moses, an ex-head constable sentenced to ten years for committing rape on a woman at the time under his charge in the Tannah, was made a block warder within a few months of his entering the jail, and a block warders' appointments are supposed only to be given to prisoners who have been some years in jail, and who have earned an exceptionally good character. I should like to ask why Mr. Moses was so far favoured in preference to many more deserving men? Rumour has it that when native prisoners enter the jail, Moses is in the habit of "bleeding" them on behalf of others, and if it is found they have friends who are willing to "stump up" and who do so on application, their labour is lightened, and their heavy chains removed for others of a considerably lighter character. Again a plot was found out to introduce opium into the Superintendent, who, as a matter of discipline and example, orders him perhaps 50 lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails, while hardly a week passes without some poor fellow having to encounter the lash daily at the whim of this hard-hearted official. If my word is doubted let the Government refer to the punishment book, and if the entry is not made, let some official go round the yards and enquire of the prisoners themselves, but behind the backs of the warders. This gentleman, I may add, after sentencing half a dozen or so of unhappy men to the "cat," when the hour for the infliction of the punishment arrives seats himself beside the triangle, and with legs cocked upon the chair arms watches the performance with apparent gusto. The prisoner-warders are armed with rattans; and I assure you, Sir, it is pitiful during the night to hear the poor wretches shout and scream as they are cut and bastinadoed at the will of these men, prisoners like themselves, armed with the exceptional authority of a block warder or maistry."

THE *North China Herald* says that great multitudes of the starving people in Shansi are flocking to Tai-yuen-fu, the capital. The daily mortality in the provincial capital amounts to nearly 400. Many of these have died from sheer starvation, not a few from over repletion after a long period of fasting and insufficient food, deficiency in quantity and badness in quality. Very many have died from the intense cold, their systems being greatly reduced, and their clothes insufficient, and not a few have been actually devoured by wolves inside the city. At the soup kitchens two large bowls of wet millet are daily supplied, and several thousands have their wants thus satisfied. The strenuous exertions made to get grain carried into Shansi over the mountainous passes have resulted in about 140,000 piculs being deposited in the famine regions. Since the beginning of winter it is calculated that in Shansi from 200 to 300,000 people have perished. The condition of South Chihli is also very distressing.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON'BLE R. E. EGERTON.

AT a quarter before 6 p. m. yesterday, the Hon'ble R. E. Egerton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with members of his staff, left Bombay from the Byculla station by the usual Mail train for Allahabad, whence he proceeds to Simla. Arriving a quarter of an hour before the departure of the train in the Governor's carriage-and-four, escorted by four sowars of His Excellency's body-guard, His Honour was met at the station by members of the Bombay Government and of the Legislative Council, by members of Sir Richard Temple's staff, and several military officers and other gentlemen. Miss Temple was also present. Among those at the station were observed the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., General Aitchison, C. B., Captain Cooke-Collis, Colonel Justice, Major Furse, Major Rivett-Carnac, Captain Frith, the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., the Hon'ble M. A. Rogay, Mr. Gonne, Mr. Grant, Municipal Commissioner, Captain Babington, Subedar Shaik Cassum, aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor, and a few others. Mr. C. Coole brought the train in charge from the Boree Bunder station with carriages specially reserved for the Lieutenant Governor and party. His Honour shook hands with several of the European and the Native gentlemen present, and carried with him the good wishes of them all. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 21st Regiment N. I., with band and colours, paraded at the station; and a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the land battery on the occasion of His Honour's departure,—*Major Sandeman, C. S. I.*, left by the same train *en route* to Simla.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Barbe Bliss		C. Thorne
Overture	Le Dieu et La Bayadere		Auber
Valse	Fruhlings Grusse		Kuhner
Quadrille	Agrija		Leulner
Valse	Isar Lieder		Gungl
Galop	Feuer und Flamme		Faust

OPENING OF THE NEW SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—His Excellency the Governor will open the new building of this Orphanage, situated at Mahim, on Saturday next.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Gooculdass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Luximon Baboo, a shoemaker, who on the day previous inflicted on himself two severe cuts across his throat with a razor from the effects of which he died. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Edward Jones was committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence this day, on a charge of making a false statement on an affidavit, or making a false statement on oath to a person authorized to administer an oath. The accused is charged with making a false statement in an affidavit, on the 19th December last, before Mr. W. Adams, one of the Commissioners of the High Court, to the effect that he was the constituted attorney of Messrs. William Humphrey Jones & Co., of Liverpool, the opposing creditor of the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sealy & Co., insolvents, and that as such he was entitled to receive the sum of Rs. 1,509-7-0. The charge was preferred against him by Mr. F. Y. Smith, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Fletcher and Smith.

A SIMPLE TEST FOR MILK.—A correspondent sends us the following as the readiest and perhaps the best test for good milk in India, which is known to every native milk dealer, and affords proof instantaneously of the presence or not of water:—"Dip a finger in the milk and allow a drop to fall from it on the thumb nail. If pure, the milk will stand on the nail as a globular bead, but if it contains water it will immediately spread over the nail. I have applied this test in many parts of India with invariable success, and have never known it fail."

ANOTHER veteran has gone to his rest, Captain H. Purcell, of the Invalid Establishment, who died at Panchgani on the 3rd instant, at the good old age of 76 years. He was for a long time in ill health, and was advised by his medical attendant in Poona to go to the hills. Nearly a year ago he arrived at Panchgani, and for some time appeared to have regained strength, and could take exercise, but about three weeks ago he relapsed into his former weak state, and finally succumbed.—*Poona Observer.*

MDLLE. OLGA DUBOIN.

MDLLE. OLGA-DUBOIN, who was reported to have been attacked at Kamptee in a serious way the other day, and who was made the subject of an official address breathing the most ardent chivalry, does not seem to have been very much hurt after all, as we have heard from her from Betahore, on the G. I. P. Railway. She was on her way to visit the Caves of Ajunta, which she considers *superbe?—caves temples étranges et curieuses.* She still asserts her intention of giving a final concert in Bombay before leaving India for a tour in the Australian colonies.

THE steamer Gleneagles arrived at Singapore on the 22nd March, having left London on the 18th February, making the passage in the remarkably short period of 32 days.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Cochrane, for many years a member of the Calcutta bar, and who has been known for nearly sixty years as one of the first of English athletic players. Mr. Cochrane introduced many novelties into the various openings in the game, and in India contended successfully against some of the famous native chess-players. He was about eighty years of age

BANGALORE BANK CASE.—The judgment of the Judicial Commissioner in the appeal of the ex-cashier of the Bangalore Bank, was delivered recently by Mr. J. D. Sandford. His Honour decided that the charge of forgery could not stand, and accordingly quashed the finding of the lower court on that count. The sentence and conviction in the charge of criminal breach of trust, with respect to rupees five thousand were upheld. Finding and conviction with respect to the six thousand rupees transaction, criminal breach of trust, quashed. Sentence and finding with respect to the different items of theft, also quashed. In the last and most serious charge, criminal breach of trust with regard to certain cheques, sentence and conviction upheld. The remission of sentence which prisoner gains by the Queen's Proclamation, is two years and nine months, and three thousand rupees fine also remitted. The prisoner thus gets 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 10,000 fine, in default, two years' further imprisonment.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

MANDALAY is not a healthy place to live in, at least for those who aspire to be thought Lotharios. A young Burman cast the eyes of desire upon the wife of a Shan. The lady possessed considerable personal attractions; but her husband did not approve of the attentions of the Burman, and warned him that if he were found again in the neighbourhood of the lady, one or other, either the Burman or the Shan, would receive grievous bodily hurt. The Burman appreciated the delicate humour of the Shan's remarks, and having an idea that the person who would be hurt would not be the Shan, kept away for three or four months. It would have been well with the Shan had he been content to let slumber that which was best left alone, but altogether apart from the danger of death, and even of a worse fate, should still be able to bestow some thought upon the preservation of her gewgaws. Vanity lives eternal in the female mind. Ill-natured critics might also demur to the wife of an Anglo-Indian Envoy at an Oriental Court being possessed of gems and raiment to an large an amount. Charity, indeed, may suggest that on the return of the British envoy to British territory these rich baubles would have been handed over to the Tonkhannah. Let us think as kindly as we can of those who are dead and gone. There is quite enough to irritate us among the living.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year commences to-day under the presidency of Sir Charles Sargent. The calendar is a very light one, there being only seven cases implicating as many prisoners, of whom three are Hindoos, three Mahomedans, and one European. There are two cases of attempted murder, two of housebreaking by night, one of an attempt to commit rape, one of counterfeiting coins, and one of making a false statement. The first six cases in the calendar (given below) have been committed by the Hon'ble Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., and the last one by Mr. Nana Morojee. The following is a summary of the cases committed for trial:—

1. Rama Dewjee, for attempt to commit rape.
2. Ratniah Rajnack, for attempt to murder and voluntarily causing hurt.
3. Nudeom Habib, for counterfeiting coins.
4. Crushna, woman, for attempt to murder.
5. Abdoola Mahomed, *alias* Salin Mahomed, for house-breaking by night.
6. Esub Noora, for a similar offence.
7. Edward Jones, for making a false statement.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

THE LONDON BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* HEERJEEBHOY MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,900 due for calls.

Mr. Macpherson said the defendant is a resident of Calcutta, and that the court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Starling said the point in dispute was where the defendant resided, but it would appear from the memorandum and articles of association of the Bank that he resided in Hornby Row, Bombay.

Mr. Stead, agent to the official liquidator of the Bank, was called and produced the documents usually put in in all cases of the London Bank.

Mr. Macpherson objected to the memorandum, the articles of association, &c., going in, on the ground that the documents were not material or relevant, as they formed no part of the cause of action. Residence in Bombay at the time of signing them did not constitute residence at the filing of the suit. The learned counsel said he would raise the issue whether the Court had any jurisdiction to hear and determine the suit. The point was a novel one, and so far as he was aware, it had been raised before only in one case, that of Shamrao Ramchunder, which, however, had been withdrawn, the Bank paying the costs. Whether there was any precedent or not, the defendant had a very good case; and the learned counsel submitted the point with great confidence. It was perfectly clear defendant had been residing in Calcutta, and in the plaint itself he was described as living in Calcutta. The only question therefore was whether any part of the cause of action had arisen within the jurisdiction of the Court; and on the authority of the cases cited by him, Mr. Macpherson asked the Court to hold that "the bundle of facts must of necessity be proved." It was a suit upon a balance order, which was in the nature of a foreign judgment, and as such, why should the Court go behind it? It was binding upon the defendant, who did not allege that it was obtained by fraud, or that he had had no notice of it, or that the High Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction. Mr. Macpherson again urged that no part of the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the Court; and that the memorandum and the articles of association were irrelevant and immaterial as far as proving the claim was concerned.

Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamasjee, a brother of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called and stated that he knew the defendant, and had, on his behalf, made every effort to come to a settlement in the case. Failing that, under defendant's instructions, this defence had been raised.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Macpherson took the Court and everybody else who heard him by surprise, the parties had come to a settlement; and by consent a decree, for Rs. 600 was given for the Bank without costs.

CHIMA CASSAPA NILLE *Vs.* DHULAPA DAYAPA.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Munshi, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Vicajee for the defendant. By consent the case was postponed until after the vacation.

LUIS VALLADARES *Vs.* ISABELLA, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Crasigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants in person. By consent a decree was given for plaintiff for Rs. 3,958 and costs to be paid in six months, the defendants undertaking to keep the mortgaged premises in proper order and condition during that period; or in default, defendants to be foreclosed from redeeming the mortgage.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MR. G. THORNHILL, C.S., C.S.I.

(Madras Times, April 8.)

AFTER thirty-five years of good and faithful service to Southern India, Mr. George Thornhill, late First Member of the Board of Revenue, and Companion of the Order of the Star of India, leaves Madras this afternoon in the P. and O. steamer for Europe. The greater portion of Mr. Thornhill's service has been in the Northern Districts. When the Governor was kept over the town of Masulipatam in 1864 Mr. Thornhill was Collector of Kistna district. His spirit rose with the occasion, and he proved himself thoroughly equal to the emergency, particularly impressing upon the natives, by his own energy and effort, the desirability of facing the catastrophe and turning the ill done to good. Quiet and unassuming, Mr. Thornhill possessed large reserves of experience and force and on occasion could turn them to good account. When the fact of Famine being in the land was realised in "the fall" of 1876, and the Government wished to ascertain the state of things in the Presidency generally Mr. Thornhill was nominated as Delegate, and his report was of great service in enabling the Government to meet the crisis, and to save countless lives. In the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund of £800,000, Mr. Thornhill has, during the past eight months, also done most excellent service. Not only those who have complimentary addresses given at the close of their service, but the public indeed, cheered him to the echo when he returned thanks for the hearty enthusiasm with which his health was drunk, but many others also will wish him long and happy years of retirement in Europe.

CHURCH EMBELLISHMENTS.—Several additions and improvements have been made in St. Mary's Church, Fort. The old granite slabs between the pulpit and the lectern have been removed and replaced with Minton tiles at the expense of Major Bertie Hobart. The chancel has been lined with richly gilt mailque, presented by Her Highness the Begum of Tanjore. The Eastern Window has been fitted up with enamelled glass surmounted with a stained glass window representing the Last Day and the Resurrection of the just. These were presented by Lady Hobart in memory of her husband, the late Governor of Madras. The perspective of the alter piece of the Church has been greatly enhanced by these graceful embellishments.

FIRE.—On the 6th ultimo the District Engineer's Office at Salem was discovered to be in flames, and in spite of the efforts that were made to stem the raging element, the fire was not extinguished before great destruction had been effected. Several valuable documents in the shape of cheque books and vouchers pertaining to famine accounts that had not been yet adjusted were totally destroyed. The District Engineer, Major Pennycuick, was absent from the station, but he was immediately communicated with: in the meantime Mr. Hughes, the Executive Engineer, wrote a very strong letter to the Comptroller of Public Works' Accounts at Madras, and in his letter he is said to have in some way connected the head accountant with the conflagration. On the receipt of this letter Lieutenant Beauclerc, accompanied by an account from the head office, immediately came down, but in the meantime Major Pennycuick had arrived and on enquiring into the whole matter he thoroughly exonerated the head account, Mr. H. B. Conyers, and wrote to Madras requesting that the appointment of the new accountant might be cancelled and Mr. Conyers be allowed to remain. That the work of destruction was the result of a accident is beyond the bounds of probability, and no one entertains the slightest doubt but that it was the deliberate act of some one connected with the office actuated by a fraudulent motive. A reward of Rs. 250 has been offered to any one offering information that will lead to the conviction of the offender.—*South of India Observer.*

COURT MARTIAL.—At a general Court Martial, assembled at Jullundur, on the 18th March, Private Scully, of the 100th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge.—Insubordination, in having disobeyed the lawful command of Corporal Mersh, his superior officer, by not going down his bed and getting into it when ordered by him to do so. 2nd Charge.—Having without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from the 100th Regiment, and having remained so absent until the 1st March. 3rd Charge.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched fist Corporal Mersh, the said Corporal Peter Mersh being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. 4th Charge.—Insubordination, in having used threatening language to Corporal Mersh, in substance and to the effect following, "The first time I meet you alone, I will make you remember this." 5th Charge.—Having made away with certain articles of his kit. 6th Charge.—Having without lawful excuse neglected certain articles of his kit. The Court found that the prisoner was guilty of the first, second, third, fourth and sixth charges; not guilty of the fifth charge. Sentence that he suffer penal servitude for the term of five years; and to be put under stoppages of pay, till the articles made good articles of his kit. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The sentence was Approved and Confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief in India.

ANOTHER link with the historic past has snapped. On Saturday, March the 2nd, the widow of Sir William MacNaghten, Lord Auckland's ill-fated consellor, died at the considerable age of four score years, deceased lady had survived also her second husband, the Marquis of Headfort, her marriage with whom dissevered her connection with her Anglo-Indian friends and associates. Her first husband was treacherously murdered in Cabool, when conferring with Akbar Khan. General Sir George St. P. Lawrence would have shared his fate had he not been seized by a friendly Afghan Chief, fairly lifted off the ground, and flung across his saddle-bow —a short stature and light weight being sometimes preferable to proportions of a giant. Lady MacNaghten was one of Akber's captives, of whom only three, we believe, are now living—Generals Lawrence, Colin Mackenzie, and Vincent Eyre. During the transfer of the prisoners and their baggage from Buddenabad to Tereen, Lady MacNaghten was robbed of shawls and jewellery roughly valued at £15,000. The wonder is that she should have been permitted to retain such costly articles at all, nor is it uninteresting to analysts of feminine character that one who had so lately been deprived of her husband in a cruel and horrible manner, and who herself was in hourly danger of death, and even of a worse fate, should still be able to bestow some thought upon the preservation of her gewgaws. Vanity lives eternal in the female mind. Ill-natured critics might also demur to the wife of an Anglo-Indian Envoy at an Oriental Court being possessed of gems and raiment to an large an amount. Charity, indeed, may suggest that on the return of the British envoy to British territory these rich baubles would have been handed over to the Tonkhannah. Let us think as kindly as we can of those who are dead and gone. There is quite enough to irritate us among the living.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

LECTURE ON CYCLONES.

ON Saturday evening last Captain Taylor, delivered a lecture on Cyclones at the Museum, Madras. Captain Taylor gave some facts about cyclones in the Bay of Bengal. He explained by means of a map showing the coast line from Ceylon to Burmah, how these cyclones are supposed to take their rise from the equator, where their severity is mostly felt, what measures commanders of ships who fare worst during these storms, and take what course they ought to adopt to get away from the influence of the cyclones which are generally attended with great loss of life. Captain Taylor alluded to a cyclone which is reported to have taken place in 1842, the severity of which was felt at the Andamans. On that occasion a ship, the Runnymede, was proceeding to Calcutta with a European regiment from some part of Australia, and the Briton, with drafts for that regiment from England, were both caught in the cyclone and cast high and dry over some of the islands of the Andaman group within quarter of a mile of each other. Barassat in Backergunge, where sometime last year a storm wave is said to have destroyed quarter of a million of people, is known to have experienced more than one cyclone. Two such occurrences were reported in the latter part of the last century, each of them being attended with the loss of thousands of lives. Calcutta has not been without its cyclones, the earliest on record is that noticed in a very old number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, when a storm wave is said to have rushed into the city by the storm wave. The lecturer then alluded to the cyclones of later periods, and said that there was one significant circumstance to be noticed in connection with these—which was that before they occurred, a distant moaning from the sea was heard and a storm wave always preceded a cyclone. Coringa and Cocconada were also visited by cyclones especially so before the Godavery anicut was built. On one occasion—we believe Captain Taylor said that it was in 1837—upwards of two thousand human lives were lost, besides fifty-thousands of cattle. These cyclones were, since the above year, of very rare occurrence at Cocconada, the bay that had been formed by the mud thrown out by the Godavery was now a thing of the past and Cocconada was a comparatively safe anchorage at all seasons. Masulipatam, it is well known, was the scene of many terrific cyclones. The storm that occurred in 1864 was a most disastrous one, which almost swept away the town. It is the opinion of those who had given some attention to the subject that the impregnable fort of that town, constructed years ago by the Dutch, had not been dismantled under the orders of the then Governor of Madras, it would have, to some extent, withstood the force of the storm wave and probably not have resulted so disastrously to human life. Captain Taylor mentioned an incident in connection with the Masulipatam cyclone that may be repeated here. In the Masulipatam fort on the night of the cyclone of 1864, there lived a European pensioner with his wife and six children. The pensioner lost his family on that occasion, they were all swept away by the cyclone, but he managed to save his own life and is to this day a resident of the Masulipatam fort, "a lone man without the help of a wife and six children!" Captain Taylor then alluded to the cyclones experienced in Madras, which he said were always severe in the month of July, however, felt convinced that commanders of ships might, with the exercise of ordinary precautions and by taking advantage of the direction of the course of the wind, save their vessels and the lives committed to their charge. Since the cyclone of 1874 the Madras Government at the suggestion of the committee then appointed to draw up certain regulations for the guidance of captains of ships during cyclones, had translations of these regulations printed in the vernaculars and distributed them to the commanders of country craft leaving every port on the Coromandel coast, and it was worthy of note that during the past year when the grain trade assumed abnormal proportions and every native brig and dhony was engaged in the transmission of grain, not one native vessel was lost. This fact was sufficient to show that, by following certain recognised rules, the disastrous effect of cyclones may be avoided if not greatly mitigated by commanders of ships. The lecturer concluded his lecture by stating that cyclones of unusual severity were seldom if ever experienced at the ports south of Madras, but when they are, Negapatam and ports south of it, feel its effects to a moderate extent.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Statesman, April 6.)

OUR latest advices direct from South Africa represent a state of the utmost excitement. There does not appear to be much danger to the colony, but an almost certainty of much bloodshed and expenditure in its protection. Much indignation is expressed at the inefficient measures taken for crushing the Kaffir rising at its commencement, and Sir Bartle Frere is severely reflected on for neglecting the advice of the old colonists for the opinions of those who pooh-poohed the idea of another attempt by the wild frontier tribes, and who, moreover, lulled the residents as alarmists whose wishes were for a little excitement for the benefit of trade, which was at the time rather dull. The withdrawal of the Royal troops from the colony has debarred a certain description of traders from those lucrative contracts available in former wars, and the new *regime* saw only a desire for their renewal by a hasty recall of her Majesty's forces. This was a fatal mistake, for the experience of those who knew the habits and customs of the tribes should have been seriously regarded even if it did entail a little extra outlay by the Government. The old adage that a stitch in time saves nine

rowers did not take to their oars. They attached a long rope to the masthead, and took it in turns to land and tow the unwieldly *Budgerow* against the current at the magnificent rate of two and a quarter miles an hour. The interesting process was in Anglo-Indian phrase known as *gooning*. Then there were other inconveniences. The crew insisted on stopping for their midday meal in a muddy stream between high banks, where the vertical sun of May or June warmed the boat like an oven, and not a breeze tempered the heat. Violent showers often compelled the closing of all the windows, and occasionally threatened to swamp the pinnace. From the attacks of river *Dacoits* or pirates, the Englishman, of course, enjoyed immunity, and native merchants were often glad to avail themselves of his safe convoy. A stock of provisions in hermetically-sealed tins was laid in before starting, and prudent travellers took goats on board to avoid the delay of stopping at villages on the banks for milk. In the cold months the journey, with constant change of scene, fine air, and a good store of books might be enjoyable. In the hot weather or rains it was simply a penance. The traveller had to put up with heat, confinement, slow progress, and the chance of being drowned, or at least of losing all his goods and chattels on a sandbank in a "north-wester." The boatmen would sleep when the passenger wanted to get on, and when he wanted to sleep they would jabber about their domestic affairs, and sing in monotonous and exasperating tones some fearful vernacular ditty about a Sahib's boat with ears painted red, a boatman who chewed betel, and a Brahmun's daughter who had come down to the riverside. It was but small comfort under such circumstances to recollect that the plaguy mosquitoes, and the croaking frogs, and the song of boatmen, and the unpardonable delay had all been endured and immortalized on a not dissimilar journey undertaken by a Roman poet just eighteen hundred years before.

Some notion of this kind of life may be gleaned from Mr. Hunter's volume before us, though it was not his aim to deter candidates for the Civil Service from selecting the Lower Provinces for their career, or to paint Eastern Districts in the blackest colours. In truth, when the station was once reached, there was much to compensate for distance and isolation. The hot season was tempered by frequent storms. Facilities for sport of all kinds were and are still fairly abundant. There are all vast forests ons covered with grass and reed jungle, which shelter large herds of buffaloes and wild hogs of the noblest breed. Some of the rivers and lakes swarm with wild fowl. Provisions are cheap, and communication with the metropolis, though slow, is never costly. There is abundance of material for inquiry, amusement, and instruction in the past history of such places as Dacca and Tipperah, and in the physical aspect and productions of the country. The past political importance of Dacca has burdened the municipality with a mass of dilapidated buildings which are serious bars to sanitary improvement. Owing to an Afghan rebellion and the piratical invasion of the Moghs from Arracan, it became necessary for Moghul emperors to convert Dacca from a mere outlying fort into the seat of the local Government of Bengal. Mohammedan Nawabs for more than a century ruled Bengal from their palaces on the banks of the Booriganga River, and their magnificence is attested by the ruins of the palace of the Lal Bagh (Red Garden) with its gateways, hall of audience, mausoleum, and baths. Mr. Hunter truly says that the city is bounded "on the north and north-west by a tract of jungle interspersed with Mussulman cemeteries and deserted gardens, mosques, and houses now in ruins." This decay and dilapidation are heartbreaking to Commissioners who think more of a good reservoir than a chaste mausoleum, and place a perfect system of drainage far above a marble fountain which plays on festive days. In the times of Mahomedan ascendancy the population must have been not very much short of that of Benares. At the beginning of this century it is said to have numbered 200,000. Bishop Heber, who paid it a visit in 1823, raised this amount to 300,000; but, we are inclined to think, on imperfect and untrustworthy data. For the last twenty years the population has dwindled to something between 60,000 and 70,000. Traces of Portuguese enterprise are still to be met with, both in the city and the district of Dacca, and in Nowcolly and Chittagong. There are Roman Catholics under the spiritual guidance of priests from Goa and elsewhere, with churches of their own and old Portuguese names. Formerly they used to intermarry with the natives; but of late years they seek alliances amongst their own people. Their complexions are very dark, and their customs semi-Oriental; but they supply Calcutta with excellent cooks, stewards, ayahs, and other domestics. The Armenians, though less numerous than the Portuguese, were once superior to them in wealth and intelligence, held lands, and were foremost in commercial enterprises. There are also a few Greeks, and we have heard of Jews, whom the natives termed Yahudis; but, from Mr. Hunter's omission to mention any, we conclude that they have gone elsewhere.

Dacca, it will be remembered, had once a great reputation for its fabrics of muslin, and a correct and clear account is given of the processes of manufacture and embroidery. The delicacy of the texture was signified by the native expressions of *ab-rawan*, or "running water," and *shab-nam*, or "night dew," not "evening dew," as in the text. Amusing anecdotes are current about the tenuity of the Dacca muslin. One kind, it was said, could be produced only on bright moonlight nights, when the atmosphere was heavy with dew. Light, but not too strong a light, was necessary for the artificer to see his work, and damp to moisten the threads and to facilitate the process of weaving. The texture would snap in the midday heat, and we are expressly told in this volume that water in shallow vessels must be kept just below the web. A cow is said to have swallowed a whole breadth of muslin, left out by mistake on the grass, without perceiving it; and the favourite daughter of the Emperor Akbar was gravely rebuked by her father for appearing before him undressed, as he said, when she was in reality watched with only forty yards of this very Dacca muslin. A decline in this trade has been in some measure compensated by a considerable development in the trade of jute; and some valuable information concerning the sowing of the plant, its preparation, sale, and export, is given in the volume before us. The jute exports have risen from the trifling value of 62*l.* in 1828 to the sum of nearly four millions and a quarter in 1873. Those who wish to estimate correctly the agricultural wealth of the Lower Provinces should take a trip to such marts as Naraingunge near Dacca, Nalchitty near Barrisaul, and Serajgunje on the Yamuna river in Pubna, where the long line of bazaars and wharfs and the fleets of native vessels of great storage and unwieldy size prove beyond question the flourishing state of native industry under free internal trade, security from invasion, and equal protection to all classes. The trade in jute is dependent on the manipulations of middlemen between the cultivator and the merchant. Secret signals are employed between the broker and the buyer, not to the advantage of the simple country trader, and though we think Englishmen may do something to improve this staple by skill and directing power, these pages afford ample proof that the Bengali peasant proprietor is capable of thoroughly understanding his own interests, and of growing the most remunerative crop over the largest area, without advice or interference from any quarter. We do not believe that the Zamindars or superior holders of land in Bengal, who are always ready to praise, have, as a rule, contributed by precept or example to the spread of jute cultivation, which began in the Crimean war. Khwaja Abdul Ghanni of Dacca is, however, an enterprising Zemindar.

English travellers in Upper India have been heard to say that few things astounded them more than the enormous size of the Chenab river in the Punjab. The rivers of Eastern Bengal with perhaps the exception of the Megna, where it flows past the Island of Shahbazpore, may not vie in size with the ancient Chandrabhaga or Acesines, but their freaks and caprices, their ruthless metamorphoses of great estates, and the perplexing changes in their navigable channels in any one rainy season, are the bane of geographers and surveyors. During the rains the current, more than ever laden with silt, is so strong as to keep powerful steamers at anchor at certain points for days together. At the beginning of the cold season the main stream is found to be three miles to the east of where it ran four months ago; a few hundred acres of some native gentleman's estate have disappeared entirely; Major Rennel's map of 1780 is rendered perfectly useless; litigation just ended bursts out afresh; and colour is given to a local tradition that, at some time beyond living memory, the Ganges or the Gorai flowed in a part of the district where now there is nothing but a succession of salt sand-banks and of shallow fords. That the process of accretion and delusion and of periodical inundations repeated over Central and Eastern Bengal will gradually tend to raise the level of the whole country, and will turn swamps into rice-grounds and rice-fields into gardens, we have no doubt. But meanwhile something might have been done by the Zemindars to deepen the *khals* and [illegible] drain the country, and by Government [illegible] to cut canals between one large river and another, to cut canals behind navigation from Calcutta to all the Eastern districts.

In the account of Furreedpore, the district adjoining Dacca on the [illegible] west, there are particulars of two sects or castes worth special notice. Certain Chandals, who are ranked low-caste Hindus, but who might be said to have no caste at all, are the remnants of a larger number that embraced Mohammedanism under the Afghan usurper or the Moghul Viceroy. On these men the higher castes of Hindus have always looked down with sovereign contempt, and we are not sorry to hear that in 1873 the Chandals combined and went on strike, determining not to accept service with Hindus without a more recognized social position. These men are described as wiry-chested and muscular. They catch fish, net wild fowl, sow rice, and jute, weave mats and baskets, and by building their villages on high mounds raised by sheer manual labour, manage to extract a livelihood out of a dreary country where Hindus of less determination would die or sit down helplessly and cry on Rama for aid. During the rainy season the cattle of these amphibious Chandals cannot get beyond the homesteads, and may remain there for days "with the water up to their bellies." The other class is that of the Ferazees or Feraizis, a set of Mohammedan reformers, who hold strict tenets and are averse to spending money on marriages. They also used to have unorthodox notions about circumcision and the payment of rents. They are, as Mr. Hunter says, very like the Wahabis, but since the death of their spiritual head, who was arrested as a political offender in 1857 but not otherwise punished, the influence of the sect is on the wane. We need hardly say that we are as glad to hear of the decline of the Ferazees, who might give us trouble, as we are of the spirited resistance of the Chandals to the insolence of Brahminical domination.

The large district of Mymoonsingh, in the division or prefecture of Dacca, contains perhaps one of the biggest jungles in the whole of Bengal. In fact, it is rather too big to be of practical use to the sportsman. A considerable line of elephants is lost in a big forest, and the wild animals, especially tigers, are here to-day and on the other side of the country to-morrow. What crack shots like is a felicitous intermixture of cultivated land and jungle, a certain area of crops to attract deer and buffaloes, and enough of glades and thick recesses to give them shelter from constant pursuit. The Mudhoopore jungle is still the terror of post-runners, and a mighty preserve, full of beasts from the wild elephant downwards, and of fine timber with open spaces which afford ample pasture for cattle. The soil is red *kunkar* or nodular gravel; in places here and there it swells into ridges, or rises to an elevation of sixty or a hundred feet above the sea level. In a district abounding in water communication roads cannot assume the proportions in local budgets which are given to them in drier tracts. But something has been done. We are not quite sure whether Mr. Hunter and his coadjutors are aware that the old Nawabs had constructed a road leading straight from Dacca, their former, to Moorshedabad, their more recent, capital. Some years ago bits of this road were still in existence in parts of Furreedpore and Northern Jessore, often interrupted and sometimes wholly obliterated for miles. Here and there pertres remained which had been planted with a curious perversity to the very centre and not on the side. The road, however, was probably used only by horsemen and palanquin bearers.

Other topics might prolong this review to a preternatural length; and we must reserve all notice of indigo cultivation for some future paper. We might pointout several minor errors, but shall content ourselves with two. For one, the old work of Dr. Taylor, and not the editor, is responsible. We are told of a set of embroideries termed *chakandas*. This is probably a vulgarism for the Persian term *chikan-dos*, compounded of *chikin* "embroidery" and *dozidan* "to sew." Again, we are informed of a species of ibis "called the Samuk, from the name of a large kind of snail on which it feeds." This is only half the bird's name; no doubt the *Samuk-bhanga* or *Shamubhangha* is so meant, the two words together signifying the "snail crusher." It would hardly be intelligible to say that our English plantations are frequented by a bird called "the wood," unless we added "pecker" after it. These are minor matters; but, to revert to Sylhet with which we commenced, we regret to say that this district, where Robert Lindsay made his fortune, has for administrative purposes been taken from Bengal and attached since 1874 to the newly created Chief Commissionership of Assam. This is a descent in civilization and in the official hierarchy which we trust may not form a precedent for similar transfers. They cannot be palatable to the native community.

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Do. No. 1.....	" 19	do.
Do. Superior	" 21½	do.

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Laubenheim.....	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts
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Scharlachberg	" 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	" 32	do.
Rauenthal	" 51½	do.
Gusenheim Rothenberg	" 40	do.
Rudesheimberg	" 41	do.
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